

CL. DAVIS,
General Trucking and Dealer in
COAL, WOOD, &c.
Dealers of every kind promptly attended to.
O. L. DAVIS,
MAIN STREET, BETHEL, MAINE.

Bethel House,
W. F. Lovejoy & Son, Prop'rs,
BETHEL, MAINE.
This popular house has been repaired since
last season, and is now in a new and
improved condition. The house is
large and comfortable, and is well
furnished. Parties wanting a quiet
place to stay, or a place for a
wedding, or a place for a party,
will find it all in this house.

Burnham & Barney's
STANDARD ORCHESTRA
OF BERLIN, N. H.
(6 TO 8 PIECES.)
Up-to-date music furnished for
all occasions. Public or Private.
Terms Reasonable.

DR. C. L. BUCK,
DENTIST.
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
It is our aim to save teeth, not destroy
them.
We visit Lakes Mills every second
Wednesday.

WANTED!
ALL KINDS OF
FURS & SKINS.
Highest Cash Prices
PAID FOR
Bear, Fisher,
Fox, Skunk,
Mink, Martin.

S. N. BUCK,
BETHEL, MAINE.
NOTICE.
The Carding Mill at South Water-
ford will close for the season
about December 1st.

WANTED.
Everybody who know that we keep
Best Flour, every barrel warranted
to be as represented; also nearly
all kinds of Grain. Get our prices
before buying elsewhere. Terms
strictly cash on delivery.
W. M. HARRIS, South Waterford, Maine.

H. L. HORNE
Manufacturer and Dealer in
LUMBER.
Hard Wood Flooring, Mouldings,
Brackets, Door and Window
Frames, Sash, Blinds,
And Doors, Door &
Window Screens, a specialty. Cedar
posts, and N. Smith's Clothes Reels,
large stock of all kinds of Stables, Clap-
nets, Sheathing and House Finish.
Ladies' re-useful in case of fire
MILL AND LUMBER YARD AT FALLS,
Norway, Maine.

N. F. BROWN,
— Dealer in —
Stoves,
Hardware,
Paints, Oils Etc.,
BETHEL, MAINE.

E. E. WHITNEY & Co.,
BETHEL, ME.
Marble & Granite
Works.

Chaste Designs,
First-Class workmanship.
Letters of inquiry promptly
answered. See our work.
Get our prices.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
E. E. WHITNEY & CO.

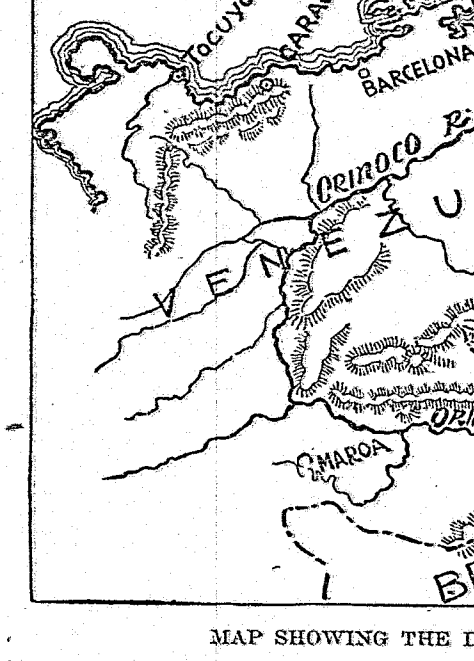
H. C. BARKER,
—Manufacturers Agent, Dealer in—
Doors, Sashes
Window Blinds.
FOOT OF HIGH ST., BETHEL, MAINE.

My Mamma gives me
BROWN'S INSTANT RELIEF.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping
Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and
all the troubles of the Throat and Lungs.
I THINK IT IS REAL NICE TO TAKE.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GRAB.

**Causes Which Raised the Vene-
zuela Question.**
BOUNDARY DISPUTE REVIEWED.

**Why We Are Interested in the Encroach-
ments of England on the Territory of a
South American Republic—The Monroe
Doctrine and its Present Application.**
Since the Venezuela question has devel-
oped into an international crisis, it is in-
teresting to take a hasty glance at the cause
of all the trouble and briefly review the
conditions which have led up to it.
It is not a very large tract of country
that England desires, but it is very val-
uable. There are mines there—gold mines
—and the glitter of the precious metal has
often aroused the cupid of John Bull.
The question is one of principle, how-
ever, with the government and not of
value. We are not particularly interested
in the welfare of the Spanish American
Republic in her disputes with adjacent na-
tions or in her frequent revolutions, but
we are interested in upholding the
doctrine of President James Monroe, who
declared that any attempt on the part of
the European powers "to extend their sys-
tem to any portion of this hemisphere"
would be regarded by the United States
"as dangerous to our peace and safety."
Great Britain has for years had a foot-
hold in South America, gained when she



compelled the Dutch to cede her portion
of Guiana. This colony is known as British
Guiana. It adjoins Venezuela on the
south. The boundary line of this province
has long been in dispute. The British
have occupied the disputed territory, and
British miners and colonists have seized
on the fertile fields and gold mines there.
Failing to get any satisfaction from
England after various requests to vacate
the territory, Venezuela appealed to the
United States. For several years our only
mild suggestion to England. These sug-
gestions had little effect.

A little stronger stand was taken in our
last communication on the subject. Eng-
land was asked to submit the question to
the boundary dispute arbitration. Lord
Salisbury's recent answer to this was that
Great Britain had nothing to arbitrate.
President Cleveland's message to con-
gress, which has caused all the war talk,
proposes that a commission be appointed
to settle the question. If England
is found to be encroaching on Venezuelan
territory, she will either have to give up
and get out of right, or rather Uncle Sam
does not back down, and there is not much
danger of his doing that.

The whole question, according to the
American view of it, is one of boundary
lines, and the territory of the commission
have to turn back several pages of history
and search many musty records.
Purely a Territorial Controversy.
The dispute turns wholly upon the
strong demand made by our government
that the territorial controversy "in its en-
tirety" shall be submitted to impartial ar-
bitration. The outline which the presi-
dent gives in his annual message of Sec-
retary Olney's July dispatch to Ambassador
Bayard says with great formality that our
government insists on arbitration as to the
whole of the territory, and that the most
significant words of England's assumption
that a portion of the territory already be-
longed to her, and therefore cannot be put
to the risk of arbitration, is utterly re-
jected.

In the language of the message "the
resort to such arbitration should include
the whole controversy and is not satisfied
if one of the powers concerned is permitted
to draw an arbitrary line through the ter-
ritory in debate and to declare that it will
submit to arbitration only the portion ly-
ing on one side of it."
The "arbitrary line" referred to in the
president's message is the famous Schom-
burg line, beginning at the mouth of the
Orinoco river and pursuing an irregular
course southward to the Brazilian frontier.
This is the line that Lord Salisbury now
insists upon as the extreme positive bound-
ary of the Venezuelan republic, and he
refuses absolutely to submit to arbitration
any of the territory east of it. As a matter
of fact, England is now and has been for
more than ten years in full control of all
the country east of the Schomburg line. But
Venezuela asserts that throughout that
region, extending as far as the Essequibo
river, the British are mere usurpers, and
the United States substantially indorses
the assertion by refusing to sanction Brit-
ish occupation there, and the English title
can be established by impartial arbitra-
tion.

Heart Disease Cured
By Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.
Faintness, Weak or Hungry Stomach, Irregu-
lar Intermissions, Palpitation, Flutters, or
Puffing, Choking Sensation, Shortness of
Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, are
symptoms of a diseased or weak Heart.
On Nov. 11, 1880, Mr. Belford Hinton
Wilson, of Great Britain, in Venezuela, sent
a note specifically contradicting a
rumor that England intended claiming
territorial rights in the Essequibo. "The
Venezuelan government in justice to Great
Britain cannot mistreat for a moment the
sincerity of the formal declaration which
it is now making by the name and by the
press order of her majesty's government
that Great Britain has no intention to oc-
cupy or encroach upon the territory in dis-
pute." Therefore the Venezuelan govern-
ment, in an equal spirit of good faith and
friendship, cannot refuse to make a simi-
lar declaration to her majesty's govern-
ment—namely, that Venezuela herself has
no intention to occupy or encroach upon the
territory in dispute."
Venezuela accordingly gave the desired
assurance, and thus established the
celebrated status quo of 1880, which Ven-
ezuela has always adhered to in good faith,
and which England, during the last dozen
years, has violated without scruple or
boundaries.

To fully understand the significance of
our government's position respecting the
rights of the case and its support of Ven-
ezuela's demand for arbitration, it is nec-
essary to go back for a period of about
fifty years.
On Feb. 17, 1888, Mr. Bayard, then sec-
retary of state, addressed to Minister
Phillips in London a long communication
regarding recent acts of British aggression
in Venezuelan territory. In it he said:
"The government of the United States
has hitherto taken an earnest and friendly
interest in the question of boundaries be-
tween Great Britain and Venezuela, and
has, so far as its disinterested repre-
sentative was admissible, has advocated
a reasonable, final and honorable settle-
ment of the dispute. We have followed
this course on the assumption that the is-
sue was one of historical fact, eminently
suitable for arbitration, and that the ter-
ritorial claims of each party had a fixed
limit, the right to which would, without
difficulty, be determined according to
the evidence."
The claim now stated to have been
put forth by the authority of British
Guiana necessarily gives rise to grave dis-
quietude and creates an apprehension that
the territorial claim does not follow his
historical traditions or evidence, but is ap-
parently unfounded.
If, indeed, it should appear that there
is no fixed limit to the British boundary
claim, our good disposition to aid in a set-
tlement might not only be defeated, but
be obliged to give place to a feeling of
grave concern."

Our First Proposition.
As early as 1888, therefore, the United
States government took firm ground on
the straightforward proposition that the
whole legitimate issue between Venezuela
and Great Britain was "one of historical
fact," capable of determination only by
arbitration according to the evidence.
This view found positive expression in the
joint Venezuelan resolution of the last
congress, passed unanimously, which de-
clared that the controversy "turns exclu-
sively upon simple and readily ascertain-
able historical facts."
Consequently Secretary Olney's dispatch
of last July is, above all other considera-
tions, an emphatic reaffirmation of a thor-
oughly established policy of state. It is
also a decided invitation to that policy, in
that it in terms invokes the Monroe doc-
trine as applicable to the matter. The
entire practical situation may be summed
up briefly as follows:

Our government completely refused to
recognize that forcible occupation gives
Great Britain any title to territory claimed
by Venezuela, whether west or east of the
arbitrary Schomburg line, and insists
that the legitimate ownership of the ter-
ritory, "in its entirety," can be decided only
by arbitration on the basis of "historical
facts."
All considerations of historical fact in
the Venezuelan controversy hinge upon
one simple question: What were, respec-
tively, the geographical limits of the Ven-
ezuelan republic in 1810, and of British
Guiana when England acquired that colony
by treaty from Holland in 1814?
There is no involved question involved, for
England has not since 1814 added one foot
of territory to her original British Guiana
colony by any process which can come
within the cognizance of the laws of na-
tions.
From 1814 to 1841 England never in-
tended in the slightest manner that she
deemed herself entitled to any important
portion of the Atlantic coast west of the
Essequibo river. Most interesting and
valuable evidence in the form of a long
note written on May 18, 1838, by Sir
Robert Peel, British charge d'affaires at
Caracas, to the Venezuelan authorities,
petitioning them with great urgency to
erect a lighthouse at Point Barima and
otherwise provide for safer navigation at
the mouth of the Orinoco. Mr. Peel
describes the queer country of the mouth
of the Orinoco as being exclusively Ven-
ezuelan, and the Orinoco mouth was exclu-
sively within the jurisdiction of the Ven-
ezuelan government, and the British frontier
never took occasion to be a foot of land
in that matter until some 50 years later,
after it had become the fixed policy of the
London cabinet to hold Point Barima and
the mouth of the Orinoco by force of arms
and without admitting arbitration.

Origin of the Schomburg Line.
The Schomburg line, with its initial
point at the center of the Orinoco mouth,
was first proposed in 1841 by Sir Robert
Schomburg, an English engineer. In surveying
he acted entirely in the interests of the
British government and without the con-
sent or even knowledge of Venezuela.
Great excitement was occasioned in the
republic when it became known what
Schomburg had done, and that he had
set up posts to indicate British dominion.
A prompt remonstrance was made, and
Lord Aberdeen, who was then prime min-
ister of England, answered, on Dec. 11,
1841, that the marks placed by Mr. Schom-
burg at some points of the country which
he had surveyed were simply a preliminary
step, subject to future discussion between
the two governments, and that they were
only a temporary means of preparing to
solve the question of limits with the gov-
ernment of Venezuela; that they were
placed without any express object and
as the government of Venezuela seemed
to fear it, with the intention of indicating
dominion or empire on the part of Great
Britain. Soon afterwards Lord Aberdeen
ordered that all of Schomburg's posts
should be removed.

Three years later (1844) Lord Aberdeen
voluntarily proposed to Senator Fort-
meque, Venezuelan plenipotentiary in Eng-
land, a boundary line beginning on the coast at
the mouth of the river Moroco, which
empties into the ocean some distance to
the westward of the Essequibo.
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a note specifically contradicting a
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no intention to occupy or encroach upon the
territory in dispute."

MRS. N. C. MILLER.
Of Fort Wayne, Ind., writes on Nov. 23, 1884:
"I was afflicted for forty years with heart
trouble and suffered untold misery. I had
many spells, and my heart would
palpitate so hard, the pain would be so
acute and torturing, that I became so weak
and nervous I could not sleep. I was treated
by several physicians without relief and gave
up ever being well again. About two years
ago I commenced using Dr. Miles' Remedies.
One bottle of the Heart Cure stopped the
heart palpitations and the Restorative Nerve
did the rest, and now I sleep soundly and
attend to my household and social duties with-
out any trouble."
Sold by druggists. Bookstore free. Address
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

called Dardanelles of the Orinoco and the
complete domination of its mouth.
England Repudiated the Treaty.
Then followed the memorable events
leading to Guzman Blanco's mission to
England, his actual negotiation of a
treaty, and the subsequent repudiation of the
treaty by England. In 1881 Venezuela
imposed an additional duty of 80 per cent
on all merchandise imported from the British
colonies. This was intended as an aggressive
movement for crippling British West In-
dian trade. It had the desired effect. The
British government, however, invited
Venezuela to send a diplomatic representa-
tive of high rank to London for the pur-
pose of settling all questions at issue be-
tween the two countries, and Guzman
Blanco was dispatched accordingly. After
protracted negotiations he induced Lord
Granville, on June 18, 1888, to approve a
treaty which provided (Article 10) that
any differences between Venezuela and
England which could not be adjusted in
ordinary ways should be settled by arbi-
tration. But on July 27 of the same year
Lord Salisbury, the Tories having come
into power meantime, informed Guzman
Blanco that "to engage to refer to arbitra-
tion all disputes which might arise be-
tween the two countries, and which might
be without precedent in the history of
treaties made by Great Britain. Questions
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